

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 8 of 1894.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 21st February 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Adib	...	Lucknow	1893-94.	1894.	
2	Rahnumá-i-Chungi	...	Agra	For Feb. ...	Feb. ...	70 copies.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
3	Indian Reformer	...	Lucknow	16th	Feb. 19th	
4	Jubilee Paper	...	Ditto	" 21st	Feb. ...	200 copies.
5	Khurshaid-i-Nánpárá	...	Nánpárá (Bahráich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	" 20th	...
6	Nazm Akhbár	...	Lucknow	5th	Feb. 17th	200 copies.
7	Tohfa-i-Qádiri	...	Ballia	15th	" "	128 "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
8	Hámid-ul-Akhbár	...	Moradabad	18th	Feb. 17th	225 copies.
9	Kanauj Punch	...	Kanauj (Farukhábad).	Bhagge Khán	" 21st	200 "
10	Mufid-i-Am	...	Agra	Qádir Ali Khán	17th	100 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.	No.
URDU—(continued).							
1894.							
Weekly.							
11	Agra Akhbár ...	... Agra	Tajammul Husain ...	14th	Feb. ...	16th	230 copies.
12	Agra Punch ...	... Do.	Ahíd-ul-din Beg ...	16th	" ...	17th	185 "
13	Akhbár-i-Káam ...	... Meerut	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	13th	" ...	16th	65 "
14	Akhbár-i-Jaláh ...	... Agra	Abdul Majíd Khán ...	15th	" ..	" ...	526 "
15	Alwáqt ...	... Gorakhpur	Muhammád Sa'íd ...	14th	" ...	17th	660 "
16	Anis-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Kishún Sarúp ...	17th	" ...	18th	626 "
17	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Bishnú Lál ...	"	" ..	21st	128 "
18	Ásíd ...	... Ditto	Sajjád Husain ...	16th	" ..	18th	200 "
19	Colonel ...	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál ...	"	" ..	17th	400 "
20	Dabdabá-i-Sikandarí	... Rámpur	Muhammád Husain, Nizám Ahmad ...	19th	" ..	21st	446 "
21	Fitnah ...	... Gorakhpur	Gangá Prasád Varmá ...	16th	" ..	20th	500 "
22	Hindustáni ...	... Lucknow	Gaurí Shankar ...	14th	" ..	17th	300 "
23	Matla-i-Nár ...	... Cawnpore	Karim-ullah ...	10th & 17th	" ..	15th & 20th	45 "
24	Mehr-i-Nímrós ...	... Bijnor	Amjad Ali ...	14th	" ..	17th	485 "
25	Naiyár-i-Káam ...	... Moradabad	Rúh-ullah Khán ...	12th	" ..	16th	800 "
26	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	... Etáwah	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	19th	" ..	1st	228 "
27	Nasím-i-Agra ...	... Agra	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	15th	" ..	17th	450 "
28	Nasím-i-Hind ...	... Fatehpur	Alah Baksh ...	"	" ..	19th	117 "
29	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain ...	"	" ..	20th	350 "
30	Police News ...	... Meerut	Habíb Ahmad ...	16th	" ..	18th	500 "
31	Qaisar Punch ...	... Ballia	Mirza Ághá Hasan ...	7th	" ..	21st	...
32	Rafí-ul-Akhbár ...	... Benares	Ghulám Husain ...	19th	" ..	" ..	400 copies.
33	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Kisbun ...	16th	" ..	19th	375 "
34	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	"	" ..	20th	350 "
35	Sitára-i-Hind ...	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál ...	20th	" ..	21st	150 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	13th	" ..	20th	410 "
37	Táti-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Husain ...	16th	" ..	17th	570 "
38	Zamánah ...	... Cawnpore	Muhammad Sa'íd	19th	" ..	21st	...
			Hasan.				
Daily.							
39	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Shiva Prasád ...	15th to 21st Feb. ...	15th to 21st Feb. ...	503 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government)	
URDU-ENGLISH.							
Bi-weekly.							
40	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	13th & 16th Feb. ...	18th	Feb. ...	441 copies (including 281 copies taken by Government)
HINDI.							
Weekly.							
41	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand ...	12th	Feb. ...	15th	104 copies.
42	Bhárat Jíwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishna Varmá ...	"	" ..	" ..	1,500 "
43	Khichri Samáchár ...	... Mirzapur	Mádho Prasád ...	17th	" ..	21st	300 "
44	Nágari Nírad ...	... Ditto	Káshi Prasád ...	15th	" ..	17th	400 "
45	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth Tiwári, Ashyáchálak Dán ...	1st, 8th, & 15th,	" ..	" ..	500 "
46	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar ...	... Udaipur		12th	" ..	16th	65 "
Daily.							
47	Hindustán ...	... Kálikankar (Partábgarh)	Devi Dayál Shukla ...	14th to 20th Feb. ...	15th to 21st Feb. ...	500 copies.	
HINDI-URDU.							
Weekly.							
48	Káshi Patriká ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	16th	Feb. ...	19th	450 copies (including 245 copies taken by Government)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt..		Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU—(continued).			1894.		1894.	
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
49	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	Mahévir Prasád ...	24th & 27th Jan. ...	21st	Feb. ...	300 copies.
	MARATHI.						
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
50	Subodh Sindhu ...	... Khandwa	Lakshman Prayágh. Anant	14th	Feb. ...	19th	Feb. ... 250 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
51	Nyáya Sudhá ...	... Nágpur	Sadí Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	12th	Feb. ...	16th	Feb. ... 375 copies.
	GORKHA.						
	<i>Weekly.</i>						
52	Bhárat Jiwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishna Varmá	16th	Feb. ...	19th	Feb. ... 500 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Tuti-i-Hind.
February 16th, 1894.

The Amir of Kabul and the Government
of India.

1. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, condemns the Amir, Abdul Rahman Khan, as a very cruel and tyrannical prince who has surpassed even Nadir Shah, Halaku and Changez Khan, and observes that Sir Lepel Griffin made a gross mistake in placing him on the

throne of Kabul. Under the pretext of consolidating his power he has put all the men of lead and light to the sword, and Afghanistan is now hardly in a position to encounter a powerful invader, though no doubt the large subsidy he receives from the Government of India has enabled him to improve the grandeur of his court. In the time of the late Moghal emperors Afghanistan was only a province of the Indian Empire. A right royal reception was accorded to the Amir at Rawalpindi, and the hospitality shown by him to the Kabul Mission was but a *quid pro quo*, as he could give. Since the return of the Mission the Government and the public have regarded His Highness as a true friend and ally. It is to be hoped and desired that he were really so, in order that peace might be maintained and the poor tax-payer saved the cost of frontier wars in future. But there are some facts which point the other way. Ten years ago a barber of Rawalpindi went to Kabul and settled there. He shaved Europeans attached to the Mission during its stay at Kabul, and for this fault, on Sir Mortimer Durand's departure from Kabul, he was arrested and threatened with death by the Kotwal. The Amir summoned the man to his own presence and dismissed him with a warning on his declaring that he did not know that it was a sin to shave Christians. Again, the General (Governor ?) of Herat incurred the displeasure of the Amir, on the ground that he had carried on correspondence (with British officers ?) and committed an embezzlement. He was ordered by His Highness to be put to death, but his execution was suspended pending the departure of the Mission at the earnest entreaty of General Ghulam Haidar. As soon as Sir Mortimer Durand turned his back on Kabul the accused was shot on the parade ground. Adverting to the rumour that the Amir or his son will pay a visit to England in May next, the *Tuti-i-Hind* argues that he should not receive greater honours than those to which he is entitled, or his head would be still more turned, and he would consider himself to be on a par with the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Persia.

Riáz-ul-Akhbár.
February 16th, 1894.

Hyderabad.

2. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th February, says that very disquieting rumours prevail in the Hyderabad State. An idea is gaining ground among the people, especially in the interior, that Nawab Wikár-ul-Umara will be the last Prime Minister of Hyderabad, as Ali Naki Khan was that of Oudh. In fact the State is considered to be doomed. Men are not inclined to obey orders issued under the signature of the Prime Minister's Munsarim (head clerk) whom they do not think competent to issue any orders.

Rafi-ul-Akhbár.
February 19th, 1894.

National Congress and Musalmans.

3. The *Rafi-ul-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 19th February, states that a handful of Musalmans have joined the National Congress either from their enmity to Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan or selfish motives, but that they are men of no influence, and only represent themselves. The high hopes held out to Musalmans by the Congressionists are only intended to deceive them; and the latter far from promoting union and concord between the Hindus and Musalmans, as they profess to do, are stirring up ill-feeling in a variety of ways. The anti-cow-killing agitation, which is an outcome of the Congress, and the interference with the Muharram have led to serious riots, thousands of Musalmans being robbed and wounded. The old Muhammadan kings and the present leaders of the Musalman community are freely abused by Hindu newspapers. At municipal elections no Hindu electors give votes in favour of Musalman candidates. The same is the case with the Council elections. Mr. Sharf-ud-din and Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, in spite of their being strong supporters of the Congress, could not get themselves returned to the Legislative Councils. In his quarrel with the Chief Justice no Bengali or Hindu newspapers espoused the cause of Mr. Mahmud, and on his retirement the Hindu Vakils of Allahabad urged the appointment of a

Hindu and not of a native, whether a Hindu or Musalman, in his place. Of the six candidates nominated for Deputy Collectorships by the Principals of colleges this year, five happen to be Musalmans. The Hindus are highly annoyed at this circumstance, and are ready to find fault with the Principals and to send memorials to Government. The Musalmans, being fully alive to the secret aims and objects of the Hindu Congressionists, keep aloof from all political agitation and have full confidence in the justice of Government.

4. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 13th February, contains a notice issued by the Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan regarding a new monthly journal which he intends to start shortly. It will be called the *Ifádah* and chiefly devoted to exposing the evil effects of the National Congress agitation, particularly on the privileges of the Muhammadan community, restoring good relations

ALIGARH INSTITUTE
GAZETTE.
February 18th, 1894.

Intended publication of an Anti-Congress journal by the Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan at Aligarh.

between the rulers and the ruled which have been affected by that mischievous movement, and assisting the Musalmans in finding out the best means of improving their condition. The subscription will be Rs. 6 a year, all the profit from the journal being contributed to the scholarship fund of the Aligarh College.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th February, states that the Indian treasury shows a deficit of two crores of rupees. The chief problem which is at present exercising the mind of the new Viceroy is how the loss is to be met. It may be hoped that His Excellency will bear

HINDUSTÁNI.
February 14th, 1894.

Financial pressure. in mind those excellent utterances which he made but the other day on his advent, and do nothing calculated to create discontent in the country and increase the sufferings of the people. The *Pioneer* recommends union and co-operation, and asks the Europeans and natives of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi to protest against the introduction of any new tax. The natives should be thankful to the *Pioneer* for its exhibition of sympathy with them. But judging from past experience it may reasonably be assumed that the co-operation of the natives is sought by the *Pioneer* on behalf of the Anglo-Indians, simply because such co-operation is desirable in the interests of the latter. Probably the Government of India is disposed to impose some new tax which will equally affect the two communities or fall more heavily on the Anglo-Indians than on the natives. Some natives allowed themselves to be duped by the Anglo-Indians and joined the Indian Currency Association. But all of them should be on their guard this time and should not blindly follow the lead of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the *Pioneer* in the matter of impending agitation. What they ought to do is that they should help the Government of India through their public associations with their advice as to the best means of restoring the financial equilibrium. The revision of settlements in these Provinces has led to an increase in the revenue and rent assessments, and therefore the landlords and cultivators are not in a position to bear any new burdens. The condition of the commercial classes is no better, as they have suffered heavy losses from the rapid fluctuations in exchange caused by the Indian Currency Act. However, the Government must find money to pay the salaries of the Civilians and the interest on the fresh debts incurred. The *Hindustáni* is of opinion that the cotton import duties, which were abolished in Lord Ripon's time, should be revived. They would affect only the well-to-do classes who use velvet, broad cloth, muslin and other such expensive cloth. True, the cotton lords of Manchester are sure to oppose the measure, and, in fact, interpellations have already been put to the Secretary of State in Parliament on their behalf, but they ought to acquiesce in the measure, as the question is one of life and death for the natives. The discontinuance of the exchange compensation allowances is another measure of economy which should recommend itself to Lord Elgin. When Lord Lansdowne sanctioned the allowances it was expected that they would be covered by a saving in the expenditure, but no such saving has been effected. If Lord Elgin shows a little firmness, there should be no difficulty in abolishing the allowances. Indeed, if the European officers have the interests of the country at heart, and have any sympathy with the people, they should voluntarily give up the allowances under such a heavy financial pressure.

RAHBAR.
February 16th, 1894.

The same.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th February, finds fault with Lord Lansdowne for the grant of exchange compensation allowances to European officers at such a financial crisis, and is of opinion that the levy of duties on imports would be the least objectionable means of raising additional revenue to meet the deficit in the Budget. The imposition of a tax on railway passengers, as has been suggested in some quarters, is strongly condemned by the editor, who evinces astonishment at the anti-opium agitation in the present unsatisfactory state of the Imperial treasury.

HINDUSTÁN.
February 15th, 1894.

The same.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 15th February, protests against the rumoured proposal regarding the discontinuance of payment of travelling allowances to clerks who go to Simla, on the ground that the measure would result in hardship to low-paid clerks without effecting any saving worth the name. The *Hindustán* approves of the suggestion of the Herschell Committee as to the imposition of duties on sugar and tobacco, but urges the reduction of the Home charges and other expenditure. If the expenditure were not checked but were allowed to increase every year, no amount of additional taxation would improve the finances.

ANS-I-HIND.
February 17th, 1894.

Patwáris.

8. The *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th February, approves of the examination prescribed for patwáris, but complains that many of them possess a mere smattering of vernacular. The rules should be altered with a view to including a knowledge of vernacular equal to the Middle Class standard in the subjects of examination. At the same time it is necessary that able patwáris should be eligible for appointments in tahsili and other offices. The district officers should prepare lists of such men during their winter tours. This matter deserves special attention at the hand of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

KZID.
February 16th, 1894.

Religious quarrels.

9. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, expresses surprise and regret that Lord Lansdowne's Government did not adopt any effectual measures for the restoration of good feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans, and complains that serious riots still continue to occur at one place or another. Had any Native State been the scene of such frequent outbreaks, a loud clamour would have been raised against the Chief of that State, and the Government of India would have administered a severe rebuke to him. The anti-cow-killing agitation has been represented as the cause of Hindu-Muhammadan riots; but that agitation is not the only cause, many other causes also being at work. Until all the causes have been found out the provision of an adequate remedy for the evil is simply out of the question. It is the duty of all political associations in the country to extend a helping hand to Government in the matter.

HINDUSTÁN.
February 14th, 1894.

Acquittal of Swámi Brahmanand by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

10. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th February, states that the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh disposed of the case of Swámi Brahmanand on 8th idem, the Swámi being represented by Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar. The Judge of Gonda, to whom an application had been made for review of Mr. Gibson's judgment, referred the case to the Judicial Commissioner, condemning the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich as illegal and irregular. The Judicial Commissioner after hearing the Pandit and the Hon'ble Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, the Government Pleader, acquitted the Swámi and remitted the fine of Rs. 200. The Government Pleader strongly defended the proceedings of Mr. Gibson, but the Judicial Commissioner did justice to the Swámi. Educated mendicants like the Swámi are much needed at present, and it is to be hoped that he will serve the country with greater zeal in future.

POLICE NEWS.
February 16th, 1894.

Percentage test of police working.

11. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 16th February, does not understand why the authorities in these Provinces still continue to adhere to the percentage test, although its evil effects have been fully brought home to them. That test is not recognized at all in the Panjáb, and has

been considerably modified in Bengal. The Inspector-General of Police in these Provinces speaks in his last annual report "of the removal to some extent of the practice which has been yearly growing stronger of requiring from station officers a certain number of reports per 10,000 of population," and in regard to the statement showing the proportion of stolen property recovered, observes: "This return has now been finally abolished as a test of police working in individual cases as well as in comparing the working of districts." These reforms are good so far as they go; but the percentage test which is responsible for many faults of the police should be entirely put a stop to. The instructions issued by the Bengal Government in the matter are very just and proper. It says that the preparation of certain statements is necessary for the due control of police administration, but that those statements should not be regarded as a test of police working but simply as a means of finding out the defects of such working. The Government of these Provinces had better follow suit and issue similar orders. If the District Superintendents of Police properly examine the papers sent in by the station officers every day, they can exercise proper control over them and judge of their merits. Nothing could be more objectionable than to form an opinion as to the efficiency or otherwise of an official from the mere figures given in the half-yearly or yearly returns, which only shows that the District Superintendents do not carefully examine the papers they receive every day. Crime depends on a variety of causes, such as the number of habitual criminals in any locality, the state of harvests, the condition of popular education, and so forth, and therefore cannot possibly be expected to be the same in amount at every place.

12. The same paper, drawing attention to the alleged grievances of the Bulandshahr police, complains that station officers in other districts have been receiving additional allowances from the 1st of June 1893, and that the investigating head constables have been given the dress of

POLICE NEWS.
February 16th, 1894.

Alleged grievances of the Bulandshahr police.

Sub-Inspector, but that these concessions have not yet been extended to the police in Bulandshahr. Many officials bought horses at Mr. Hoskins' suggestion in the hope of getting allowances and find it difficult to feed them, their salaries being only Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. Again, the pay of first grade head constables was fixed at Rs. 8 some years ago, but not a single head constable receives that pay in Bulandshahr. The recognition of such invidious distinctions is open to serious objection.

13. The same paper complains that on the night of the 4th February in an encounter at Meerut between the police and thieves the head constable's sword got bent by the blow of a stick, and that a Sawar's sword got bent in the same way on

POLICE NEWS.
February 16th, 1894.

the occasion of a fight between the police and dacoits in Etah. The swords already supplied to the police force, which appear to be useless, ought to be condemned.

14. The same paper, on the authority of a Lucknow correspondent, complains that police officials have been employed as writers in the Criminal Courts at Lucknow for the last two or three years, although according to rule no official should be so employed for more than six

POLICE NEWS.
February 16th, 1894.

Police officials employed as writers in the Criminal Courts at Lucknow.

months.

15. A correspondent of the *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th February, complains that the officers in the Public Works

SITARA-I-HIND.
February 20th, 1894.

Department exercise absolute power and do not appear to be under the control of any higher authorities. The writer lately had occasion to pay a visit to the Irrigation office at Amritsar where he saw a notice regarding the sale of lease of the water-mill by public

auction. There was a sentence in the notice to the effect that the Superintending Engineer had the power to grant the lease to the highest or any lower bidder or to any other person he pleased. It is difficult to understand according to what law such power was reserved by the Superintending Engineer. In that case he need not have issued any notice for the sale of the lease, but should have quietly granted the lease to any of his favourites whom he desired to patronize. Referring

Notice for the sale of lease of the water-mill at Amritsar and the entrance examinations of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee.

to the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, the writer observes that there are three classes in the College, viz., the Engineer class, the Overseer class, and the Sub-overseer class, the candidates desirous of admission being required to pass the prescribed entrance examinations. Among other subjects the candidates for the Sub-overseer class are examined in the History of India and the whole of Geography, while those for the Overseer class are examined only in the Geography of India. Evidently a knowledge of the History of India cannot be of much use to Sub-overseers, and the study of the history involves a waste of time and energy. On the other hand, if a knowledge of the history is necessary for the Sub-overseers, it is still more so for the Overseers, who are, however, not examined in that subject as above referred to. Again, is it not rather anomalous that the candidates for the Sub-overseer class should be required to learn the Geography of all the countries on earth, while those for the Overseer class only that of India.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
February 12th, 1894.

Alleged disarming of the people in the Almora district.

remained firm in their loyalty even in the time of the Mutiny of 1857. Moreover, as the hills abound in wild animals, the cultivators are in sore need of guns for the protection of their crops.

16. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 12th February, in its local news column, states that villagers are nowadays to be seen coming to the headquarters of the district with their guns, some of which are confiscated. Government is not justified in disarming the hill men who have always

QASIM PUNCH.
February 7th, 1894.

Removal of Government offices from Ballia.

good road, is a more suitable place. It is believed that at present only the Collector's office will be transferred, but that the other offices will remain undisturbed until the river rises, rendering their removal necessary. The removal in the rainy weather would, however, cause much inconvenience to the officials and the people. Hence all the offices had better be transferred at once.

17. The *Qaisar Punch* (Ballia), of the 7th February, received on 21st idem, protests against the removal of the Government offices from Ballia to Korantadih, and states that Phephná, which is situated on the bank of the canal and is connected with the railway station by a

QASIM PUNCH.
February 7th, 1894.

Suggestion regarding the presentation of criminal prosecutions to Tahsildárs, Ballia district.

dárs were empowered to receive the petitions, the complainants would be saved much necessary trouble. The District Magistrate should give his attention to the matter.

19. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 17th February, complains that Peshkars and other subordinate officials are in the habit of taking records of cases to their houses under the pretext that they will examine them at home. But this practice is very objectionable and should be stopped. Any documents in the files may be stolen, lost, changed or copied at the houses of the officials.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.
February 17th, 1894.

Taking of records of cases by subordinate officials to their houses.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.
February 17th, 1894.

Receiving of petitions by some officers through their clerks.

20. The same paper complains that some Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges, Munsifs, &c., do not themselves receive petitions but allow them to be received by their clerks who make them over to their Peshkars or readers. Hence the petitioners, especially those who engage no pleaders or mukhtars, remain long in the dark as to what action has been taken on their petitions. It would be well if such officers themselves received petitions and gave some orders to the petitioners there and then as is done by all other officers.

21. A pleader writing to the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 14th February, from Cawnpore complains that if the pleader for a party to a suit happens to be absent when the suit is heard by the Munsif at Cawnpore, the Munsif allows the pleader's muharrir or clerk to cross-examine witnesses. This

HINDUSTÁNI.
February 14th, 1894.

Cross-examination of witnesses by pleader's muharrir in the Court of the Munsif at Cawnpore.

dently the practice is illegal and involves an injustice to suitors who pay handsome fees to pleaders. Munsifs who know little of the law cannot be expected to cross-examine witnesses properly. The writer took exception to the practice, but the Munsif replied that he had introduced it for the benefit of pleaders themselves, and what was still more surprising was that some pleaders supported the Munsif.

22. *The Hindustan* (Lucknow), of the 14th February, states that Maharaja Sir Dirgbijaya Singh's son, Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh, is in the lunatic asylum at Lucknow. If the popular story of his arrest is correct, the district authorities have incurred a very serious responsibility.

Hindustan.
February 14th, 1894.

Detention of Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh in the lunatic asylum at Lucknow.

It would seem from his own statement that he went to Lucknow on business. The District Superintendent of Police, hearing of his being quite drunk reported the matter to the Assistant Surgeon who, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, put him into the lunatic asylum. He says that he was himself again the very next day; but Mr. Mulock still considers him insane and is inclined to detain him. The Kumar's friends and relatives being ready to take him in their charge, his further detention is illegal.

23. *The Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, does not understand why the Naga mendicants are allowed to go in procession in a quite naked state at the Magh fair in the presence of thousands of respectable men and women, when Government has so strictly forbidden the publication of obscene books and pictures and even the singing of obscene songs by boys during the Holi festival. Even if the custom be considered a religious one, several other objectionable religious customs have already been prohibited. It may be hoped the Nagas will not be allowed to appear naked in public on future occasions.

Prayag Samachar.
February 15th, 1894.

Processions of naked mendicants at the Magh mela, Allahabad.

24. A correspondent of the *Ans-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 17th February, writing from Amroha, states that it would seem that in accordance with the memorial submitted by some respectable inhabitants of Amroha the new railway will be brought to the immediate vicinity of that town. But the measure is objectionable, on the ground that it will result in the destruction of many groves of trees, which will necessarily be very disagreeable to the owners, and that Government will have to pay heavy compensation. It is believed in some quarters that the memorial was submitted by the Shias with a view to procuring the destruction of the groves, which generally belong to the Sunnis, with whom they are not on good terms since the publication of the book called the *Nasir-ul-Iman*, but the writer does not share this idea. It would be well if the railway station were built at a distance of a mile from the town and the groves were saved.

Ans-i-Hind.
February 17th, 1894.

Threatened destruction of groves of trees situated in the vicinity of Amroha by the construction of the new railway.

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III.—RAILWAY.

25. A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, complains that native passengers are greatly ill-treated by the Ticket Collectors, the police and other officials at railway stations, and refers to the case of a friend of his who had occasion to travel from Sitapur to Bulandshahr, and whose jewellery and other valuable things were stolen from his luggage which was in the luggage-van. The police inquiries have so far resulted in nothing. It is well known that when men who have lost anything make reports to the police, the latter generally advise them to withdraw their reports, on the ground that a police investigation will only expose them to a great deal of trouble and expense.

Nasim-i-Agra.
February 15th, 1894.

Alleged misconduct of Railway officials towards native passengers.

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IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, complains that butchers are again to be found carrying meat in the streets of Agra in a careless manner to the great annoyance of the Hindu shopkeepers.

Nasim-i-Agra.
February 15th, 1894.

Alleged carrying of meat by butchers in an objectionable manner in the streets of Agra.

PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.
February 15th, 1894.

Dirty state of some lanes in the Allahabad city.

27. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, complains that the lanes in Bādshāhi Mandi and Shāhganj at Allahabad are to be found in a most dirty state throughout the year, which causes a great deal of inconvenience to the people who have occasion to pass through them.

PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.
February 15th, 1894.

Outbreak of cholera at Allahabad.

28. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, attributes the outbreak of cholera at Allahabad to the immense gathering of dirty peasantry on the chief bathing day, the heavy fall of rain and the use of rotten flour secretly sold by some shopkeepers. It is well that cholera did not break out in the beginning of the fair, otherwise the Hardwār scenes would have been repeated.

PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.
February 15th, 1894.

Reconciliation between Ala Ram and Ishwaranand, Allahabad.

29. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 15th February, with reference to the prosecution instituted by Ishwaranand against Ala Ram on the charge of assault (please see paragraph 21 of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for the week ending 31st January 1894), observes that Ala Ram was arrested at Nāgpur but released on his giving security for Rs. 1,000 for his appearance before the Court. On his arrival at Allahabad Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and other gentlemen effected a compromise between the two Swāmīs. On the offer of an apology by the accused before the Magistrate, the complainant withdrew the prosecution. It may be hoped Ala Ram will mend his ways in future.

ALLAHABAD :
The 26th February 1894.

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